

# Annual Report

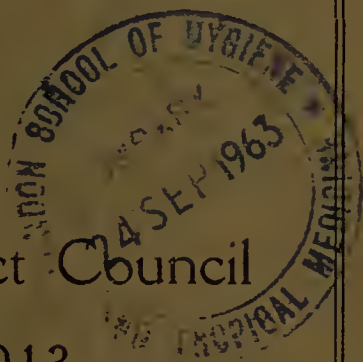
of the

## Medical Officer of Health

E. BERTRAM SMITH,  
M.B., B.S.; D.P.H.

for the

Braintree Rural District Council  
for the Year 1913.



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# BRAINTREE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF

## THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In submitting this, my first Annual Report, I wish first of all to thank the members of the Council and their Clerk, for the kind and courteous way in which they have treated me and my reports since I took office in June last; and also to thank my predecessor, Dr. H. G. K. Young, and the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. E. H. Bright, for the assistance they have given me in helping me to obtain a knowledge of the sanitary affairs of the district with the least possible delay.

Although I am only responsible for a report upon the six months of the year that have elapsed since I took office, I have been asked by Dr. Young to report upon the whole year, and he has given me the necessary information to enable me to do so.

### (A). NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

**PHYSICAL FEATURES.** The district comprises 62,348 acres and is divided into 23 parishes. The greatest length is about 20 miles and the greatest width about 10 miles.

It is drained by the river Blackwater or Pant, and by its tributary the river Brain or Pods Brook. These streams and their tributaries lie in broad valleys which intersect the district and cause a gently undulating surface varying in height from 370ft. to 70ft. above Ordnance Datum.

The subsoil is of various characters, chiefly of gravel and loam, and water is usually obtainable. In the north-western part a good deal of boulder clay exists and water is not so easily found. Below the subsoil is a thick mass of London clay resting upon the chalk which lies at a depth of 200-300 feet.

**POPULATION, SOCIAL CONDITIONS, &c.** The population was 18,463 at the time of the Census of 1911, and I have estimated it to have been 18,554 in the middle of the year 1913.

The final returns of the Census are now being issued and present many points of interest, one or two of which I will refer to.

In the first place, comparisons between 1891 and 1911 are made in the following table:—

	1891	1901	1911
Population .. ..	19734	18109	18463
No. of separate families ..	4593	4495	4740
Average no. per family ..	4.3	4.0	3.9

From this it will be seen that while the population has not recovered to the level of 1891 by 1271 the number of separate occupiers is actually 147 more now than it was then. I think that these latter figures are a more correct indication of the number of wage earners and of the condition of the district than those for population. For figures for population are affected by the decrease in the size of the family which has been so prominent a feature of the last few years, and is shown in the above table to have been very considerable in this district.

If the analysis is taken further to individual parishes the chief increase in the number of occupiers since 1891 is found to have taken place in the following parishes, viz.:—Kelvedon 64, Black Notley 44, Bocking 42, Feering 41, Hatfield Peverel 37, Rayne 10, total 238.

These parishes fall into two categories. First, those immediately surrounding the town of Braintree, and second, those near stations on the Colchester main line of the Great Eastern Railway.

As the total increase since 1891 for the whole district is only 147, it is seen that the rest of the district is still 91 behind what it was in 1891, but is showing some signs of recovery as it is 51 above what it was in 1901.

This increase in the last 10 years is general though in varying degree, over all the parishes of the district except Wethersfield and Gt. Coggeshall, in which both the number of occupiers and the population are steadily falling.

The most marked increases and decreases in the number of separate occupiers are shown in the next table, the figures in parenthesis representing the population.

PARISH.	1891	1901	1911	Average no. per family, 1911
Kelvedon ..	349 (1565)	373 (1569)	413 (1597)	3·9
Black Notley ..	142 (658)	162 (655)	186 (815)	4·3
Bocking ..	793 (3526)	801 (3347)	835 (3448)	4·1
Feering ..	174 (747)	172 (704)	215 (830)	3·9
Hatfield Peverel ..	312 (1319)	306 (1208)	349 (1332)	3·9
Rayne .	85 (402)	84 (387)	94 (389)	4·1
Wethersfield ..	300 (1300)	294 (1145)	280 (1055)	3·7
Great Coggeshall ..	681 (2730)	654 (2578)	645 (2365)	3·6

The average number of persons per family is apparently lowest in the parishes where the number of occupiers is steadily falling, and is highest in the parishes nearest to the chief centres of industrial employment. In Black Notley are a large number of people who work in the Urban District of Braintree, but live outside on account of cheaper rents.

These particulars may be of interest when considering the housing accommodation in individual parishes.

Another recent volume of census statistics throw some comparative light on overcrowding. The number of houses with more than two persons per room (or roughly four per bedroom) is given for each Urban and Rural District. For the Braintree Rural District the number is 71, containing 674 persons, or 3·7 per cent. of the population. The corresponding proportions for the Dunmow and Halstead Rural Districts are 3·4 and 2·9, so that this district is the highest of the three.

The chief occupation of the district is agriculture. The entire district is under cultivation, with a comparatively large proportion of arable land and a small proportion of grass land. The proportion of the latter is probably not increasing. In the north-western third of the district there is little other employment. In the central portion there is also industrial employment. In the parish of Bocking are a large textile factory employing nearly 300 men and 200 women, an engineering shop employing 200 men, and a mat weaving factory employing 60 men. The Braintree Urban District lying in the centre of the Rural District, also finds employment in iron foundries, &c., for a number of the younger men from the adjacent parishes, many of whom cycle considerable distances to their work. In the south-eastern portion of the district, there is a good deal of seed growing, which employs more men per acre than ordinary farming, and

owing to the better railway facilities there are a number of residents who work elsewhere.

The figures for poor-law relief are only obtainable for the whole Union area, of which the Rural District is two-thirds on a population basis. The following have kindly been supplied by the Clerk to the Guardians:—

	Jan.—1903—July.		Jan.—1913—July.	
No. of Outdoor Paupers ..	885	812	599	492
„ Indoor Paupers ..	240	194	240	203
„ Lunatics ..	94	99	91	95

	For the half-years ending			
	Mar.—1903—Sept.		Mar.—1913—Sept.	
	£	£	£	£
Cost of Out-Relief ..	2562	2585	1664	1538
„ In-Maintenance ..	1485	1314	1835	1592
„ Lunatics ..	1038	1091	1466	1497

The facilities for hospital relief are inconsiderable. There is a Cottage Hospital of four beds at Boeking, and the others that are utilised are at Colechester, London, Chelmsford and Cambridge. The Tuberculosis Officer attends at a Dispensary in Braintree twice a week.

#### (B). SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

##### WATER SUPPLY.

*Boeking.* The Council's works for the supply to this parish were opened in April last. The works consist of a well constructed of iron cylinders 45 feet deep, from the bottom of which a 10 inch bore tube is continued down to a depth of 325 feet into the chalk which lies at a level of 285 feet. The level of the water in the well is 18 feet from the surface and it is lowered 18-24 inches at the end of a day's pumping. The water is pumped by suction gas engines of 13 h.p. and three throw pumps, all in duplicate to the water tower at the rate of 10,000 gallons per hour.

The tower stands in the highest part of the parish, on the site of the first bore-hole, over a mile away from the pumping station. The tank is 52 feet above the ground level and 182 feet above the pumping station, and has a capacity of 64,000 gallons. Owing to the scattered nature of the houses in the parish, it has been necessary to lay over nine miles of mains, which has made the total cost very heavy, a little over £10,000, but the money has been well spent as the supply is of immense benefit to the parish. At the end of the year 659 houses had been connected up and the daily consumption was about 4 hours pumping or 40,000 gallons.

The supply is constantly maintained, the pressure good and the water of excellent quality, though a little hard.

*Coggeshalls, Kelvedon and Feering.* These works were constructed by the Council at a cost of £11,200, and opened in 1911. They are very similar to those at Boeking, water being derived from a 9-in. bore tube into the chalk and pumped to a covered reservoir on the ground level in the highest part of the parish, and 108ft. above the pumping station.

From this reservoir 14½ miles of mains are laid supplying the parishes of Great and Little Coggeshall, Feering and Kelvedon.

The well is 40ft. deep and the rest-level is now 20 feet from the surface. Since the opening of the works in February, 1911, this rest-level has diminished about two feet.

After a day's pumping, which at present averages five hours or 50,000 gallons, the level of the water is lowered another 8 feet, which is quickly regained.

The water is organically very pure but contains an unusual quantity of saline constituents, which have caused medicinal properties to have been claimed for it by some of its consumers. The supply has been well maintained during the year, and now that the dead ends are flushed more frequently it is quite satisfactory.



No new mains have been laid, but the following houses have been connected up during the year:—Coggeshall, 12; Kelvedon, 10; Feering, 12. Total 34.

The total number supplied is now:—

Great Coggeshall	..	..	..	533
Little Coggeshall	..	..	..	60
Kelvedon	..	..	..	324
Feering	..	..	..	95

*Terling.* A considerable part of the village is supplied here from small works which have been in existence some 40 years, and are now vested in the Council.

Water is derived from a spring, and is pumped by a water wheel (driven by the River Ter) direct into the mains, which are nearly four miles in length. There is no storage and the supply is only available during the day, when the wheel is at work. The supply is by standpipes which serve about 100 houses.

A second small public supply in this village serves about 25 houses near the "Rayleigh Arms." A spring is intercepted and water collected in a tank from which the water is delivered to standpipes by gravitation. The supply is therefore constant.

*Stisted.* The village is supplied by standpipes from the private supply to the Hall. The water is obtained from a deep well into the chalk, from which it is raised to a reservoir by a windmill pump.

*Hatfield Peverel.* The question of the provision for a public supply to this parish remains in abeyance.

The remainder of the district is supplied from springs and shallow wells, and I am glad to say that a good many of these are under the control of the Council. It is very desirable for the water supply of the district to be as far as possible under the direct control of the Council.

The supply seems to be fairly adequate on the whole, though in many instances isolated cottages have to fetch their water a very long way or depend upon unprotected springs, and action by the Council will probably be necessary with regard to some of these.

The public supplies from shallow wells, etc., now maintained by the Council are 26 in number and are situated in the following parishes.

Wethersfield	..	2	White Notley	..	2
Finehingfield	..	2	Faulkbourne	..	1
Black Notley	..	5	Fairstead	..	1
Shalford	..	1	Great Saling	..	1
Bradwell	..	3	Rayne	..	2
Cressing	..	4	Rivenhall	..	2

No new public wells have been sunk or private wells taken over during the year, but the necessary works to maintain the above in order have been carried out.

Water certificates have been granted for 37 new houses: in ten instances the water was obtained from five new private wells.

**RIVERS AND STREAMS.** The River Blackwater and its tributary streams drain the greater part of the district, and pollution undoubtedly occurs at certain places, as there are no modern public sewage purification works in the district. Great care is taken at the textile factory at Boeking to deal with the effluent from the dyeing processes, and the result is very satisfactory.

**SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.** Most of the more populous parishes have more or less efficient system of sewers, the majority of which are old road-drains or piped-in ditches. When portions are relaid or extensions made, care is taken as far as possible to lay them so that they may form part of a complete system, should one ever be required.

*Bocking.* The two populous parts of the parish, viz., Church Street and Bradford Street areas are sewered. In the Bradford Street portions, the sewers are chiefly old and formerly discharged into sewer ditches, 700 yards of which have been piped in during the year and serious nuisances thus abated.

The Church Street sewer has largely been relaid in recent years and is therefore of satisfactory construction, except at its lower end. During the year it was extended 200 yards.

The majority of the sewers now discharge almost directly into the river, and now that the water supply has been completed there is the likelihood of a considerable increase in the number of water closets. If this occurs the question of sewage disposal will have to be faced, as soon as the finances of the parish will allow.

*Kelvedon.* A sewage scheme for this village was prepared in 1908, but has not been carried out on account of the difficulty in obtaining a suitable site, and by the inauguration of public water supply in 1911 by which the necessity for the use of the sewage polluted wells was abandoned. The majority of the sewers in Kelvedon have been relaid during the last few years and will form part of the scheme when completed. During the year the Maldon Road, London Road, and George Yard sewers, two portions in Church Street, and a portion in Swan Street have been laid, in all amounting to about 640 yards. There are numerous water closets connected to the sewers, which discharge directly or through short sewer ditches into the river.

*Great Coggeshall.* The sewers here discharge into the back ditch. More efficient constant flushing of this ditch is now carried out by means of a sluice from the river and the Scavenging Contractor has to clean it out every week; and the sewage is considerably purified by passing through a very long sewer ditch before it finally reaches the river, but the condition of the ditch is still far from satisfactory. The sewer in Queen Street has been relaid so that it could form part of a proper system, but the remainder are all old and very unsatisfactory. There are a good many water closets connected to the sewers in the town. During the year a sewer ditch draining several houses in Tilkey has been piped in.

Other parishes which have sewers are:—

Little Coggeshall	Finchingfield	Stisted
Feering	Wethersfield	White Notley
Hatfield Peverel	Terling	Cressing

Those at Feering, White Notley and Hatfield Peverel are modern and at Hatfield form part of a scheme for draining a portion of the village which will shortly be made more complete by the laying of an extension from Church Road. The sewer ditches in this parish are very long and a constant expense for clearing out.

The nuisance from the Brewery ditch in this parish was finally abated in January.

During the year a new sewer has also been constructed to take the drainage of ten houses at the Hamlet, Little Coggeshall, and a sewer ditch has been piped in at Cressing (40 yards), and repairs have been carried out to existing sewers in seven other instances: and 101 houses have connected to the sewers in various parts of the district.

**CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.** No particulars are obtainable at present as to the relative number of water closets, cesspit privies and pail-closets in the district. Formerly cesspit privies were the rule but the work of conversion into pail-closets has been steadily going forward for some years. During the year, 100 privies have been converted into pail-closets. The water-closets are chiefly in the parishes of Bocking, Coggeshall and Kelvedon, but in the first two parishes there are not a great number, as the Council arrange for the emptying of the pails from the pail-closets.

**SCAVENGING.** A weekly collection of the contents of the pail-closets in Bocking is carried out by the Council's contractor at a cost of £130 per annum. House refuse is not collected, but I think it should be.

The Council also contract for the weekly removal of house refuse and the contents of the pails at Coggeshall: ashpits and cesspit privies are emptied when required, and any heaps of refuse removed. The details of the arrangements are in the hands of the Parish Council acting as a Parochial Committee and the cost is £78 per annum. There is no scavenging at Kelvedon and I consider that this is urgently required, as a number of houses have no adjacent garden ground on which to empty the closet pails.

In several of the smaller villages it would be a good thing if tips could be provided for the household rubbish, so as to do away with the unsightly heaps of empty tins, etc., that one finds almost everywhere in the proximity of villages.

**SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.** The tabular statement of the work done by the Sanitary Inspector is printed on page 16. The amount of time required for the inspection of houses under the Housing Regulations of 1910 has made it impossible for as much attention to be given to other important matters as is desirable.

**KNACKERS' YARDS.** There are two in the district and these have been inspected. They are well isolated and are carried on without any nuisance.

**OFFENSIVE TRADES.** There are none in the district.

**COMMON LODGING HOUSES.** There are none in the district.

**UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS.** There are none in the district.

Cowsheds, Bakehouses, Slaughter Houses, Workshops, are referred to in subsequent paragraphs.

**SCHOOLS.** There are 38 Public Elementary Schools or Departments in this district, with about 3000 children in attendance, and one County Secondary School accommodating 105 children. These are visited by your Medical Officer from time to time.

Considerable improvements have recently been made in the lighting, ventilation, heating, or closet accommodation in many instances, as the result of a survey of all the schools made by the Board of Education. A few schools remain to be dealt with, and then I think the majority will be satisfactory.

Attention to the sanitary condition of the schools is also paid by the medical staff of the County Education Committee, who carry out the work of medical inspection of the children.

The action taken for preventing the spread of infection is referred to under 'notifiable disease.'

**MILK SUPPLY.** There are 50 registered Cow-keepers in the district, and a large quantity of milk is sent to London daily. The cowsheds are inspected. Many of them are old and very unsatisfactory, but the number of modern ones is increasing, especially on the farms of one large firm of dairy farmers. This firm have a Pasteurising depôt at the Railway Station, to which milk is brought from the various farms and then dealt with before it is despatched to London.

No action has been taken with regard to tuberculous milk, but one dairy farmer has withdrawn from his herd any cows re-acting to tuberculin. This action is very creditable, and it would be in the interests of farmers if they would follow suit, as it is very important to keep a healthy breeding stock, and also to recognize tuberculous cattle in as early a stage as possible; for under the Tuberculosis Order of 1913 compensation is payable upon a much higher scale if the disease is not advanced.



One notification has been received under the Tuberculosis Order : the animal was slaughtered and care was taken to see that the carcase was suitably disposed of.

One notification of the occurrence of Anthrax upon a dairy farm has been received.

**BAKEHOUSES.** There are 40 in the district and they have all been inspected. In most instances they have been kept in a cleanly condition.

**UNSOUND FOOD.** No unsound food has been seized in the district, although a sharp look-out has been kept. There is, I think, some idea that meat that would probably be condemned in London is good enough to be sold locally, which is, of course, erroneous. Meat is only seized in London if unfit for food : and if it is unfit for food in one place it is equally so in another and as liable to seizure. Invitations to a demonstration on Meat Inspection, held in the summer at Braintree by Mr. Dunlop Young, Chief Inspector to the City of London, were issued to many of the prominent agriculturists of the district, who thus had an opportunity of seeing that it is carried out in a fair and scientific manner, and that action is only taken in those cases where there is risk to health.

**SLAUGHTERHOUSES.** As far as these are known they are inspected, but the Council has no Urban powers for dealing with them, so no proper register can be kept, or bye-laws made. There are 20 under supervision.

The Council will shortly consider the question of applying for powers to make bye-laws, and as some of the present slaughterhouses are far from satisfactory, I consider that these are badly needed.

**SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT. MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS.** These are carried out by the County Council, and I have no information as to the number of samples taken in this district.

It is, I think, desirable to point out that under the above Regulations, which came into force on October 1st, 1912, no preservative of any kind may now be added to milk for sale : no thickening substance may be added to cream, and the use of preservatives in it is very strictly limited.

**HOUSING.** This subject has been occupying the very close attention of the Council for some time. Your late Medical Officer has on numerous occasions pointed out the need for more houses.

Three years ago a very exhaustive report, with plans, etc., was drawn up by your Clerk, Medical Officer and Surveyor, and presented to the Council. As a result the Parish Councils in the district were written to, asking them to investigate the matter as to the needs of their particular parishes, and if possible to obtain offers of suitable sites on which the Council might erect cottages. Many replies were received, showing a great need for more houses but pointing out the difficulty of obtaining economic rents.

As a result in 1912 the Council erected a pair of cottages at Gt. Coggeshall which were immediately let at the economic rents of 5/- per week. The erection of two more pairs was at once commenced and they were completed in May last and quickly let.

These cottages have three bedrooms upstairs, and parlour, kitchen, and scullery ; are constructed of Peterborough brick, with hollow external walls, and though the exterior is not very beautiful they are extremely comfortable inside.

The dimensions and capacity of the bedrooms is as follows :—

1st ..	13ft. × 10ft.	× 8ft. 4in.	=	1083 cu. ft.
2nd ..	11ft. × 7ft. 9in.	× 8ft. 4in.	=	708 ..
3rd ..	8ft. × 7ft. 9in.	× 8ft. 4in.	=	517 ..
				<hr/>
				2308 ..

The cost of erection was roughly £185 per cottage, and the loan required was £1,111.

All the rents due have been collected, and the scheme is financially sound; as there is a margin left, after paying all charges, to provide for a sufficient fund for repairs and renewals.

For some time the Council have realised that there has been a very great dearth of good cottages in Bocking for workers at the factory, who are now occupying cottages which are required for the agricultural labourers, and the Council have been looking out for a suitable site.

A very interesting set of experiments to ascertain the most suitable, and at the same time the most economical, cottage have been carried out in this parish by Miss Tabor, who has erected nine workmen's dwellings of four different types, but all containing three bedrooms, parlour, kitchen and scullery containing sink and copper. She has kept a careful record of the cost and is able to let them at a rent of 4/- per week; and she has kindly put all the information obtained at the disposal of the Council. They are all constructed of Fletton brick, 9in. outside walls, covered with rough cast and whitewashed. Party walls are 4½in. brickwork. The roofs are of red tiles. One block of six cost £135 per cottage for building, drainage and water, in 1911-12. The other block of three cottages cost £144 each in 1913.\*

The Council have now decided to make a beginning in this parish by building three cottages upon the vacant ground at the site of the water tower; and they have had presented to them by the owner an adjoining half-acre of land on which they intend to erect three more. Plans have been prepared by the Sanitary Surveyor, and application made to the Local Government Board for sanction to raise a loan. At the same time the Council decided to purchase an acre of land on the borders of Black and White Notley, and to erect six cottages there, and to apply for another loan for them. Slightly different plans have been drawn up for these, as the accommodation here is required for agricultural labourers who cannot afford a high rent; an endeavour has been made to keep the cost as low as possible, but even then it will be impossible to let them at less than 3/- per week without a considerable loss for the first few years while the loan is being paid off. But it must be remembered that the cottages will become an asset to the Council of considerable value when the loan is paid off.

Although a great deal of energetic work had been done by the Council in getting the worst of the houses in the district put into good repair, no commencement has been made with a house-to-house inspection or the keeping of the records as required by the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, as my predecessor had known for sometime that his term of office would soon expire and he felt that it would be unwise to start on a system which his successor might wish to vary.

In September I presented a Special Report to the Council on the subject, from which the following is extracted.

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE NECESSITY FOR MAKING FURTHER PROVISION  
FOR THE INSPECTION OF HOUSING  
UNDER THE HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT OF 1909.

This Act, which has been in force since the end of 1909, requires every Local Authority to cause to be made inspections of the houses in their district.

These inspections are of two kinds:—

- (i). Lists are to be made from time to time of houses where an early inspection is desirable, and these houses inspected. Presumably, this is to be done in the first instance as a temporary measure, and after that on the grounds of urgency.

\*Plans, &c., are published in the *Architects' & Builders' Journal*, vol. xxxviii., No 991, 30th December, 1913, and by the Rural Housing Association.

This, I believe, has been done by this Council in a manner which reflects great credit upon them, but there remains, however, the more serious problem of

- (ii). Providing for thorough inspection of the dwelling houses in their district, and the keeping of records.

The regulations of the Local Government Board (September, 1910) state what records are to be kept, and these are very full. They thus make the inspection slow and tedious, but will be of the greatest value, and also very much lighten the burden of future inspections.

Although the details of what is required as regards the number and frequency of the inspections are not specifically stated, in practice it is found *absolutely* necessary to make a house-to-house inspection of all the smaller houses in the district, and that this should be completed within five years at least.

The number of houses in the district is about 4,700, of which at least 3,000 will require inspecting, or 600 per annum, and I estimate, from personal experience, that this will take practically a day per week of the Inspector's time. With the increasing demands upon his time for the supervision of other sanitary matters, it is doubtful whether he can give the necessary attention to the housing inspection, for it will reveal an increased number of nuisances and defects, and the remedying and re-inspections of these will make still further calls upon his time.

I have devised forms for the housing records which are a great improvement on any system that I have seen, in that they obviate waste of the Inspector's time in the mere copying of records from one book to another.

It is further required that the Council shall take these records into consideration each month, and I propose that such of them as are necessary shall be submitted each month, taking the place of that part of the Inspector's Journal that deals with housing matters.

I understand from the Clerk that the Local Government Board has written on more than one occasion, expressing their dissatisfaction with the existing arrangements, and I trust therefore that the Council will give this matter their very serious consideration.

September 9th, 1913.

E. BERTRAM SMITH.

As a result of this Report the new system of record keeping was adopted, and the further consideration of it was adjourned for three months to ascertain what number your Inspector could deal with.

In December I reported again that the Inspector had only been able to make time to inspect some fifty houses, and that by neglecting some of his other work; and on December 31st the Council decided to obtain assistance for him, so that in 1914 I expect real progress will be made.

The tabular statement of work done during 1913 is as follows, but it must be pointed out that the first paragraph of it does not include anything like all the work that has been done with regard to housing inspection, but only with that in which the full records have been kept in accordance with the Housing Inspection of District Regulations, 1910. From the Inspector's Statement on page 16, it will be seen that 344 visits have been paid to cottages; and the remaining paragraphs of the statement also refer to some of these.

No. of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purpose of Sec. 17 of the Act of 1909 : found defective, 71 ; not defective, 11 ..	82
No. of dwelling houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	76
No. of representations made to the local authority with a view to the making of closing orders .. .. .	58
No. of closing orders made .. .. .	30
No. of dwelling houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders .. .. .	59
No. of dwelling houses which after the making of closing orders were put into a fit state for human habitation .. .. .	49

General character of the defects. The majority of houses are constructed of lath and plaster, and in many instances the ceilings are very low, and the bedrooms chiefly in the roof. Some of these cottages have no lining of lath and plaster over the inner face of the studs or rafters and are in consequence draughty, cold and damp. Damp courses are almost unknown, and the brick floors and lower parts of the walls are frequently damp in consequence; the provision of eaves guttering, and of cement channels on the ground below the eaves in thatched houses will remedy this in a good many cases, especially where the floor is low. Even where eaves guttering and downspouts are provided there is generally no provision for carrying away the rain water from the downspouts or from the overflows of the waterbutts. This has to soak into the foundations and makes both walls and floors damp for a considerable distance around.

Other defects frequently found are: windows defective and some not made to open, doors that fit badly, broken fire grates and ovens, dilapidated wash-houses, defective cesspit privies, and damp and dirty unpaved yard surfaces near the dwelling houses. Very few of the old cottages have a larder. Many of the houses are small and in some cases it would be a great improvement if two were converted into one so as to give accommodation for a family. The landlord will object to such a conversion so long as he is allowed to let the small cottages separately by which he makes more profit.

It is obvious therefore that there is plenty of work to be done in improving the conditions of the existing cottages, but this will not complete the improvements necessary.

Thirty-seven new houses have been built in the district during the year in the following parishes:

Boeking ..	17	Bradwell ..	2
Hatfield Peverel	6	Finechingfield ..	1
Coggeshall ..	4	Kelvedon ..	2
White Notley	5		

With the exception of four in Boeking, the above were chiefly six roomed cottages, but of too high a rental for the agricultural labourer.

Twelve cases of overcrowding have been discovered, the majority of which are in Black Notley, and there seems to be no chance of these being abated until the new cottages are built.

Two dirty houses have been cleansed.

No Building Bye-laws are yet in force in the district, but the Council have given a great deal of time and attention to the subject and adopted a draft in the summer.

WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, &c. No proper register of these appears to have been kept as required by sec. 131 of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901, except for bakehouses. I am in communication with the Factory Inspector with regard to this matter, in order that this omission may be rectified.

During the year, 83 inspections have been made. In two instances the cleansing of the premises was required and this was attended to. In one of the cases the matter had been referred to the Council for action by the Factory Inspector.

One notice has also been received from him of the commencement of occupation of a new workshop.

HOMEWORK. Six lists were received from Colchester and one from the City of London, through the Medical Officers of Health. The premises were visited and found to be satisfactory.



## (C). SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

1. **STAFF.** Up to June 24th, the duties of Medical Officer of Health were performed by Dr. Young, who was also engaged in private practice, but the Rural District having entered into the North Essex Combination of Districts for the purpose of employing a whole-time Medical Officer of Health, I took over the duties from him on that date. I had already opened an office in Boeking.

The duties of Sanitary Surveyor, Sanitary Inspector, Housing Inspector, &c., are carried out in an able manner by Mr. Bright, who now finds his time fully occupied since the increase of work entailed by the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations of 1910. The Council decided in December to provide him with extra assistance.

The Council meets monthly on a day separate from the meetings of the Board of Guardians. It is preceded by a meeting of the Housing and Sanitary Committee, which transacts some of the routine business. This Committee also meets at other times, and also inspects houses when required. I usually attend the meetings of both the Council and the Committee.

2. **HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.** Accommodation for cases of Infectious Disease is provided for by the Joint Hospital Board of the Braintree Urban and Rural Districts, which has proved to be sufficient during the year.

A Smallpox Hospital has been provided by the Joint Board at Black Notley, but it is now being used for the treatment of Tuberculosis patients by the County Council. It is probable that arrangements will shortly be made for the provision of a new Smallpox hospital for the use of several authorities in North-West Essex, including this district, to enable the hospital at Black Notley to be permanently taken over by the County Council.

The necessity for the means of isolating Smallpox cases is greatly increased by the increasing number of unvaccinated children in the population. With a total of 324 births, there were 118 conscientious objection exemptions obtained during the year.

3. **ADOPTIVE ACTS, &c.** There are no Adoptive Acts yet in force in the district, and no bye-laws.

The Council has the following Urban Powers granted by the Local Government Board by virtue of the Public Health Act, 1875, which apply to the parish of Great Coggeshall only.

Under Public Health Act, 1875.

Sec. 42	..	..	..	<i>Obtained February 3rd, 1887.</i>
				Street watering.
Sec. 42	..	..	..	<i>Obtained April 30th, 1902.</i>
				All the other Urban powers of the Section.
Sec. 165 as extended by sec.				<i>Obtained April 15th, 1902.</i>
46 of the Public Health				
Amendment Act, 1890	..			Lighting and winding the Town clock.

The question of adopting bye-laws for New Streets and Buildings has occupied the attention of the Council for some time, and they decided to adopt them. It was proposed to send to the Local Government Board for sanction one draft based on the Board's Intermediate Code, and containing provisions with regard to new streets, etc., for the five semi-urban parishes—Boeking, Feering, Coggeshall, Kelvedon and Hatfield Peverel; and another based upon the Rural model for the remainder of the district. As a new building estate was on the point of being developed in Boeking, the Council thought it advisable to proceed with the Intermediate set first, and a draft was prepared with much care and thought by the Bye-laws Committee and finally passed by the Council at a special meeting held for the purpose in June. When the draft was received by the Board, they suggested that the Chairman of the Bye-Laws Committee and the Council's Officers should come to the Board's

Office to discuss the matter. We duly attended on November 6th, and were at once asked to justify our contention that the Intermediate Code was required for these parishes, rather than the less stringent Rural Code. The Board had not given us any previous intimation of their view and it was difficult for us to state our case to the best advantage on the spur of the moment. Consequently they expressed the opinion that nothing more than the Rural Code was required for any part of the district except perhaps a portion of Bocking. The Council are therefore now engaged in carrying out the other part of their original intention, viz.—the adoption of the Rural Code for the whole district; and when this is done, I recommend them to approach the Board again with regard to applying the extra provisions of the Intermediate Code to the five parishes in question.

4. CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK is carried out for the Council by Dr. Thresh, at the County Laboratories, and during 1913 the following examinations have been made:—

Analysis of Waters—Chemical	..	..	..	11
Bacteriological	..	..	..	0
Examination of Throat Swabs for Diphtheria	..	..	..	0
The Examination of Sputum for Tubercle	..	..	..	0

(D). PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

NOTIFIABLE. It will be seen from Table II. that during the year, nine cases of diphtheria, 30 of scarlet fever, two of typhoid fever, and one of cerebro-spinal meningitis were notified.

Five of the diphtheria cases occurred at Black Notley in the spring, and the infection was possibly spread by school attendance. The school was visited by your Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Inspector, and the children examined, swabs taken and suspicious cases isolated, and the further spread of the disease was quickly arrested.

Three other cases (and one in the Urban District) occurred among the children attending Bocking End School, and a prompt examination of the children led to the discovery of the source of infection, and on the isolation of this child no further cases occurred.

The ninth case occurred in a young woman who was at home for three weeks in the autumn for some indefinite illness: and upon her return to work in the Urban District, a case of diphtheria occurred in the household. A swab taken from her throat showed the presence of diphtheria bacilli, and she was at once isolated.

Of the 30 scarlet fever cases, twelve occurred in the second half of the year in connection with an epidemic at Rayne, which caused 19 cases in the Dunmow Rural and two in the Braintree Urban District, besides the above 12, making a total of 33 cases in all. The history of this epidemic is fully discussed in my Annual Report to the Dunmow Rural District. Eight other cases occurred in Bocking, five of them being in one house; and the remaining ten cases were sporadic in nature and scattered all over the district. Three were probably imported, one occurring within a few days of an operation for 'tonsils and adenoids' at Chelmsford.

One of the typhoid fever cases was notified from the Workhouse Infirmary, to which the woman was removed from a travelling van on account of an illness which turned out to be typhoid fever. The other case occurred at Coggeshall, and no cause for it could be found. There was no history of having eaten shellfish, and the water supply was from the Council's mains.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS. This case occurred in an infant of ten months, but the notification was not received until after death had taken place, when the house was disinfected. There was some doubt as to the diagnosis, but the case was rightly notified so that all possible measures could be taken to prevent a further outbreak.

The measures taken for the control of notifiable infectious disease are roughly as follows:—As soon as the case is notified arrangements are made for its removal to hospital where advisable, and the house is visited and full particulars taken by the Sanitary Inspector or myself. The schools are visited by me in all cases possibly connected therewith, the children and registers examined, and the homes of any absentees from an unknown or suspicious cause are visited by me. The Sunday School attendance is also investigated where necessary. Throat swabs are taken where I consider it advisable and examined at the Council's expense. The Head Teacher and School Attendance Officer are asked to report any suspicious case to me at once. Contacts and cases after recovery are excluded from school until allowed to return by the practitioner in attendance or myself. Diphtheria antitoxin is supplied by the Council in necessitous cases free of charge.

After removal to hospital, or recovery of cases nursed at home, the house is disinfected with formalin lamps by the Sanitary Inspector, and in certain instances bedding or infected articles such as home-work are removed to the steam disinfecter at the hospital, for which a charge of 10/6 is made to the Council by the Joint Hospital Board on each occasion. In some instances it would be cheaper to destroy and compensate. Stripping of walls and re-papering is not insisted upon after disinfection.

**NON-NOTIFIABLE.** The district has been very free from the milder infectious complaints. Mumps was prevalent in Bocking in the spring during the epidemic in Braintree, and affected the attendance at the Bocking End School.

Whooping Cough was also prevalent in Gt. Saling and Shalford in the spring, and the schools there were closed by the School Medical Officer. During the remainder of the year we have been very free from infectious complaints. The teachers notify the School Medical Officer and myself of every case that they hear of, and any action necessary is chiefly taken by the School Medical Officer in consultation with me.

With regard to all cases of infectious disease in schools we are in constant communication, and a member of the School Medical Staff visits the schools with me where we think it advisable. School closure, if necessary, is usually ordered by the School Medical Officer after consultation with me.

The school closures for epidemic illness during the year have been as follows:

Gt. Saling	..	April 7—April 18	)	Whooping Cough.
Shalford	..	May 26—June 6	)	

#### (E). PREVALENCE OF CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

Important measures have been recently initiated to deal with this dread disease. Since February 1st, 1913, all cases of Tuberculosis, whether of the lungs or other parts of the body, have been compulsorily notifiable, and a further system of notification was instituted of the admission and discharge of persons into and from workhouses and all Sanatoria approved by the Local Government Board under the Finance Act of 1910. This is of great value in keeping track of all notified cases, and of arranging for the disinfection of the house when a patient goes away to an institution for treatment.

Fortunately also the County Council has determined to provide for institutional treatment of non-insured as well as insured persons, and has also arranged for the services of its tuberculosis officers to be utilised for their benefit. During the year one non-insured person has had sanatorium treatment provided by it.

In order to avoid irritation by the unnecessary duplication of visits to notified cases by different officials, most of the primary visits are paid by the Tuberculosis Officer who informs me if any sanitary action is required, and if it is not I usually defer my visit for a time. In all cases where a

shelter is to be provided, I visit and inspect the proposed site, and only after removal to an institution or death does the Sanitary Inspector visit, and then for the purpose of disinfecting the premises. In these cases I think the bedding ought to be removed to a hospital for steam disinfection in all instances.

The number of officials visiting is thus kept as low as possible, consistent with efficiency of action.

The examination of sputum is provided for by the Council, but as the arrangements for the detection of unrecognized cases among contacts is largely in the hands of the Tuberculosis Officer—the examination is now usually carried out through him.

The number of cases notified will be seen from Table II. to be 48, of which 28 are pulmonary Phthisis. The notification of pulmonary Tuberculosis was in force last year, when 35 were notified, but the figures are not strictly comparable.

Of these 83 cases, 14 died and seven removed during 1912, and \*16 have died and two removed during 1913, leaving the number of 44 notified cases in the district on December 31st.

Ten cases of Phthisis and five of other forms of Tuberculosis have had institutional treatment during the year.

**PHTHISIS DEATH-RATE.** From Table III. it will be seen that 14 deaths from phthisis have occurred, which gives a death-rate from this cause of .754.

Rates based upon such small numbers are of little value for comparative purposes, and so I have calculated the average death-rate for the last five years (1909-13) which is .747, and for the previous five years (1904-8), which is 1.038.

The death-rate for the County for 1912 was .74 and for the Rural Districts .65, so that I am glad to say that phthisis does not now appear to be unduly prevalent.

#### (F). INVESTIGATION OF OTHER DISEASES.

The death returns have not suggested any special action under this heading. Venereal disease is not very prevalent, I am glad to say; there are no local facilities for modern methods of diagnosis and treatment.

**CANCER.** On Table III. are shown 28 deaths, which gives a death-rate of 1.51 for the year.

The average for the last five years is 1.43 and for the previous five years is . . . The County death-rate for 1912 was .98, so that our rates are persistently rather high. I think this is probably due to the undue proportion of older persons in our population.

#### (G). MEANS FOR PREVENTING MORTALITY IN CHILD-BIRTH AND INFANCY.

The Midwives' Act is administered by the County Council. From Table IV. it will be seen that only 21 deaths occurred under the age of 1 year, 13 of which were in the first week of life. The mortality rate is 65 per 1,000 births. During the year a circular was received from the Local Government Board drawing the attention of the Council to the Notification of Births Act and the importance of the sanitary condition of yards and and ashpits, etc. The Council did not see their way to adopt the Act, on account of the difficulties of administration, and our low mortality rate.

\*The total number of nineteen deaths from Tuberculosis in Table III. include three from non-pulmonary forms occurring in January last when these were not then notifiable.



## (II). VITAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I. BIRTH AND DEATH RATES. The birth-rate for 1913 is 17·5 per 1,000 of population, which is extremely low and almost the lowest on record. The birth rate for England and Wales for 1913 is 23·8, and for Essex 23 3.

The number of deaths registered in the district was 270, to which must be added the deaths elsewhere of ten residents of the district, less 23 deaths in the district of non-residents, giving a nett total of 257, and a nett death rate of 13·8, which is about the average.

Before comparison can be made between the death rates of different districts, or of England and Wales, a further correction must be made.

It is obvious that a district containing an undue proportion of the very old must have a higher death-rate than a district with an undue proportion of persons in the prime of life. Factors for correcting for differences between the age and sex constitution of individual districts and that of England and Wales as a whole have therefore been calculated by the Registrar-General on the census population of 1911, and for this district the the death-rate must be multiplied by ·7900, giving a standardised death-rate for comparative purposes of 10·9, a very satisfactory figure. The death-rate for England and Wales for the year is 13·6, and for the County 10·9, which is therefore the same as ours. In a Rural District the death-rate should be below that of the County which includes the large Urban Districts near London.

It will therefore be seen that the Braintree Rural District contains an undue proportion of persons of the age groups in which the death-rate is highest.

TABLE II. shows the cases of infectious disease, which have already been discussed (pp. 12 & 14).

TABLE III. analyses the causes of, and ages at death, and does not show undue mortality from any special cause.

TABLE IV. INFANTILE MORTALITY. This Table is satisfactory and has been discussed. (p. 14).

TABLE V. FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. The work under this heading has already been referred to. (p. 10).

## (I). RAINFALL.

The monthly totals of rainfall measured at Pattiswick Hall are as follows:

January	..	2.26	July	..	1.84
February	..	0.40	August	..	0.48
March	..	0.89	September	..	1.32
April	..	1.18	October	..	3.65
May	..	1.60	November	..	2.66
June	..	1.32	December	..	0.60

Total for the year 1913 .. 18.20 inches.

In conclusion I have to thank the Clerk, the Assistant Clerk, and the Sanitary Inspector, for much assistance in the preparation of this report.

I have the honour to remain,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

*April, 1914.*

E BERTRAM SMITH.

## BRAINTREE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Summary of Work done through the Sanitary Inspector and under the H.W.C. Acts, in the Rural District of Braintree, during the year ending December 31st. 1913.

	Total Number for year.		Total Number for year.
1 Complaints received .. ..	40	17A Knaekers' Yards .. ..	2
2 Nuisances detected without complaint .. ..	18	18 No. of Bakehouses in District Frequency of Inspection .. ..	40 ½-yearly
3 Nuisances abated .. ..	36	19 No. of Dairies and Milkshops. Frequency of Inspection .. ..	24 quartly
4 Nuisances remaining unabated ..	22	20 No. of Cowkeepers .. ..	50
5 Formal Notices served .. ..	262	Frequency of Inspection .. ..	quartly
6 Summonses issued .. ..	none	21 No. of samples of milk taken for examination for cleanliness, etc.	none
7 Convictions obtained .. ..	none	22 Filthy houses cleansed .. ..	3
8 No. of cottages inspected .. ..	344	23 Houses disinfected .. ..	61
8A Primary inspections under H.T.P. Act, 1909, and Housing Inspection Regulations, 1910 .. ..	82	24 Cases of overcrowding abated ..	2
9 No. of cottages found unfit for human habitation .. ..	76	25 New houses. No. of water certificates applied for .. ..	37
10 No of representations made with the view of Closing Orders being made .. ..	58	26 No. of certificates granted .. ..	37
11 No. of Closing Orders made .. ..	30	27 Public wells sunk .. ..	none
12 No. of cottages in which defects were remedied without a Closing Order .. ..	59	27A No. of houses connected to water main .. ..	693
13 No. of cottages in which defects were remedied after making Closing Orders .. ..	49	28 Privies. No. in district .. ..	not known
14 No. of cottages closed .. ..	4	No. abolished during the year ..	100
15 No. of cottages demolished by order Demolished voluntarily .. ..	none 4	29 No. of pail closets .. ..	not known
16 No. of Common Lodging Houses in District .. ..	none	30 No. of W.Cs. with proper flushing arrangements .. ..	known
Frequency of Inspection .. ..		31 No. of hand-flushed W.Cs. .. ..	8
17 No of Slaughter Houses in District Frequency of Inspection .. ..	20 quartly	32 Animals improperly kept removed	none
		33 Samples of water taken for analysis	11
		34 Compensation paid for bedding, clothing, etc., destroyed .. ..	none
		35 Seizures of unsound food .. ..	none

E. H. BRIGHT,

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1913 AND PREVIOUS YEARS—BRAINTREE RURAL DISTRICT.

YEAR	Popula- tion estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett		Num- ber	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the District	of Resi- dents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Num- ber	Rate					Num- ber	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	Num- ber.	Rate
1908	18364	366	..	19.9	273	14.9	15	3	35	96	261	14.2
1909	18400	368	..	20.0	264	14.3	18	4	23	63	250	13.6
1910	18436	314	..	17.0	256	14.0	15	2	17	54	243	13.2
1911	18472	321	322	17.4	253	13.7	18	16	41	127	251	13.6
1912	18508	318	318	17.2	283	15.3	14	15	25	79	284	15.3
1913	18544	325	324	17.5	270	14.5	23	10	21	65	257	13.8

Area of District in acres  
land and inland water

62,348

Total Population at all ages

Number of inhabited houses

Average number of persons per house

18,463

4,715

3.9

At Census

of 1911

(Vol. VI.)

TABLE II.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1913.  
BRAINTREE RURAL DISTRICT.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NO. OF CASES NOTIFIED							Total Cases notified in each locality.															Total Cases removed to Hospital.				
	At Ages—Years.																										
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Black Notley	Fairstead	Coggeshall	Kelvedon	Rivenhall	Bocking	Terting	Pattiswick	Feering	Bradwell	Stisted	Rayne	White Notley	Hatfield Peverel		Finchingfield	Cressing	Panfield	Wethersfield
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ('Plague P ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria including Membranous croup) .....	9	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	
Erysipelas .....	11	..	1	..	2	4	4	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Scarlet Fever .....	30	..	4	19	5	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	..	..	2	..	12	1	1	1	..	..	24	
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Enteric Fever .....	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Relapsing Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Continued Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	28	..	..	..	6	13	8	1	1	..	6	1	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	5	10	
Other forms of Tubercu- losis .....	20	..	5	9	4	1	1	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	5	
Totals .....	101	1	10	36	19	21	13	1	8	1	23	5	1	18	3	2	4	2	1	12	4	4	5	2	1	5	48

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria, &c. } Braintree Joint Hospital Boards' Infectious Diseases Hospital Braintree (without) and various Sanatoria provided by the Essex County Council (within and without the district).





TABLE IV.—INFANT MORTALITY, 1913.—BRAINTREE RURAL DISTRICT.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 3 ms.	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 mths.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	{ Certified ..	13	..	..	..	13	2	4	..	2	21
	{ Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Convulsions .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .....		..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Pneumonia (all forms) .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3
Diarrhœa .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at birth .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis .....		2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Congenital Malformations .....		3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Premature birth .....		6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ..		2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	4
Other Causes .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		13	..	..	..	13	2	4	..	2	21
Nett Births { legitimate 312							Nett Deaths { legitimate infants 20				
in the year { illegitimate 12							in the year { illegitimate infants 1				

TABLE V.—Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1913, for the Rural District of Braintree, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1. INSPECTION.				
Premises.	Number of			
	Inspections.	Writ. Notices.	Prosecutions.	
Faetories (including Faetory Laundries) .. ..	5	..	..	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..	83	2	..	
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) .. ..	..	..	..	
Total .. ..	88	2	..	
2. DEFECTS FOUND.				
Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness .. ..	2	2	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	2	2	..	..
3. HOME WORK.	Making of Wearing Apparel.		<i>Lists.</i>	<i>Workmen.</i>
	<i>Lists received from Employers</i>			
	<i>sending in twice a year</i> ..	4	34	
	<i>„ „ once „</i> ..	3	4	
	All satisfactory.			
4. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.				
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.				Number.
Bakehouses .. ..	..	..	..	40
Others (Register not properly kept) .. ..	..	..	..	?
Total number of Workshops on Register .. ..				?
5. OTHER MATTERS.				
Class.				Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Faetories:—				
Failure to affix Abstract of the Faetory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901) ..				..
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Faetory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901)	Notified by H.M. Inspector ..		..	1
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector			1
	Other .. ..		..	..
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—				
Certificates granted during the year .. ..				..
In use at the end of the year .. ..				..

